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The country demands a labor reform bill, and, by and large, it wants a strong labor bill. Not only that, but they want it this year. With elections coming up next year there is no hope of getting any reform legislation then.

To be a reform bill, any legislation must do three things:

First. It must prohibit secondary boycotts, where a union refuses to install a door or a piece of equipment simply because it was not manufactured by union labor.

Second. It must prohibit blackmail picketing, where a union boss walks into a place of business and serves notice that since his employees are not organized the union will picket his shop or his plant or his store until his employees are organized.

Third. It must give final adjudication of Federal and State jurisdiction, clearing up the "no man's land" that presently exists when NLRB refuses to take jurisdiction.

In addition, the bill must provide for the reporting of union finances and for regular and full reporting of union welfare funds that the membership may know how their funds are being managed.

PERMISSION TO PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE TO FILE REPORT

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H.R. 7125.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (S.J. Res. 111) and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas the greatness of the United States is in large part attributable to its having been able, through the democratic process, to achieve a harmonious national unity of its people, even though they stem from the most diverse of racial, religious, and ethnic backgrounds; and

Whereas this harmonious unification of the diverse elements of our free society has led the people of the United States to possess a warm understanding and sympathy for the aspirations of peoples everywhere and to recognize the natural interdependency of the peoples and nations of the world; and

Whereas the enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations and constitutes a detriment to the natural bonds of understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples; and

Whereas since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world; and

Whereas the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary,

Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkistan, North Vietnam, and others; and

Whereas these submerged nations look to the United States, as the citadel of human freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring to them the enjoyment of their Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist, or other religious freedoms, and of their individual liberties; and

Whereas it is vital to the national security of the United States that the desire for liberty and independence on the part of the peoples of these conquered nations should be steadfastly kept alive; and

Whereas the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas it is fitting that we clearly manifest to such peoples through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and independence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July 1950 as "Captive Nations Week" and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The President is further authorized and requested to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

(Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

(Mr. JUDD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND ON THE RESOLUTION

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who may desire to do so may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the Record on this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important resolution that will have tremendous effect on the minds of men and women everywhere throughout the world who are subjected to Communist dictation and who desire to be free under their own law.

It is not my intention to speak at length on this matter because we all know of the situation in many countries, for example, in Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, and in the other countries mentioned in the resolution where Communist imperialism and atheistic communism have gained control of the government and

have imposed conditions of evil and persecution and even imprisonment and death upon the people.

I was very much interested in reading in the paper this morning an account of an interview Mr. Koslov had with Governor Williams of Michigan, in which Mr. Koslov, Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, is reported to have said:

One thing he—

Meaning Governor Williams—

does not understand is that the people of Eastern Europe now have governments which they have chosen through their own free will.

He first said that the United States charged the Russian people for the food we gave them after World War I: Falsehood No. 1.

Out on the west coast he said that Jewish people of the Soviet Union are living under better conditions than they are in Israel: Falsehood No. 2.

And this is another falsehood when he undertakes to tell the American people or anyone that the people of Eastern Europe now have governments which they have chosen through their own free will. One of the agreements they made was that the people of those countries would be permitted to have a free election under conditions of the secret ballot, internationally supervised, to determine the form of government that they wanted. That agreement they broke. That is an agreement that we should press them to keep. Everyone knows that the statement made by Mr. Koslov yesterday about the people of Eastern Europe having chosen their own government of their own free will is as far removed from the truth as any statement that could be made.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BENTLEY. I am happy to join the distinguished majority leader in his support of Senate Joint Resolution 111 because I had a companion bill introduced in the House some days ago that is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary. I am delighted that this is being brought up at the present time and I hope it passes quickly, because I think it is of tremendous importance that the Congress of the United States take this action to convince the millions of captive peoples throughout the world, living under some form or other of communism, that we still are interested in their liberation, their independence, and their freedom which we hope will come soon.

Referring to the gentleman's mention of the interview in Michigan, I believe it was yesterday or the day before, between Governor Williams and the Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Koslov, I am wondering if the distinguished majority leader will not agree with me that although Mr. Koslov stated a tremendous number of falsehoods with regard to the position of the satellite governments in eastern Europe, Governor Williams should have expected such an answer if he posed these questions to him. The answers are certainly those

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that would be expected of the No. 2 Soviet leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. In response to the gentleman's inquiry I will say that Governor Williams has done a great service to the people of America and to the people of the free world by asking the questions he did and by getting the answers he did and in exposing them. I am sure the gentleman will agree with that.

Mr. BENTLEY. I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I cannot see that what Mr. Kozlov told Governor Williams is something that has not been repeated time and again. Very frankly, I will say that personally I commend the attitude of Mayor Miriani of Detroit more than I do that of the Governor, because the mayor of Detroit refused to meet with Mr. Kozlov, he refused to accept him in Detroit as a distinguished guest and chose to ignore his presence in Detroit. I would accept that approach rather than the approach of Governor Williams which, I do not think, with all due respect to my friend from Massachusetts, brought out anything new or useful as far as the Soviets are concerned.

Mr. McCORMACK. This is a statement made by the second ranking man in the Soviet Union. It is made while he is in the United States and everyone knows it is incorrect. Might I make an observation. You know, I do not like to see so many high ranking officials of my Government and other governments pilgrimaging to Moscow to meet Mr. Khrushchev. I think it is a dangerous thing. The psychological effect of their going over there and bowing to Mr. Khrushchev creates a wrong impression in many countries of the world. I think they ought to realize the deeper implications involved.

And while talking about a foreign ministers meeting, let us not overlook the fact as Americans that Mr. Macmillan has already had his summit meeting with Mr. Khrushchev. We should be very careful about getting into a summit meeting at any price.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. I am very happy to join with the distinguished majority leader in urging the adoption of this resolution. Anything that we can do to keep alive the awareness of the real menace of the Communist conspiracy is, of course, very important.

I have been terribly disappointed in the last few days because of the selection of some of the items included in the art exhibition that has gone to Moscow. Not because I would substitute one form of art for another. I am no more of an art expert than is the President of the United States. And not because I would suppress one form of art or another. And not because I would like to interfere with what a Communist draws or paints or who buys the products of his talent. I certainly do not care about that.

What disturbs me, however, is the fact that people in high positions failed to recognize that art is a weapon used very

cleverly by the Communists. The organizers of our exhibit in Moscow should have realized that what we show there could be used against us. They failed dismally to take that obvious truth into account.

In addition to that, the group of people charged with the responsibility of selecting the items to be included in our Moscow art exhibit deliberately ignored instructions and for no reason decided that no work of art produced before 1918 would be included in the exhibit. That rule has automatically excluded some of the best American names, to mention only Bellows and Whistler. Now, belatedly, after our protests were heard, the U.S. Information Agency is hastily gathering some of the deliberately omitted works of art and sending them to Moscow. I say that the U.S. Information Agency should have ignored entirely the recommendations made by this strange jury.

Mr. JUD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUD. Mr. Speaker, I join the majority leader in welcoming this opportunity to adopt this resolution. If we are to get through this crisis in which the world is embroiled without war, our best hope lies in the will to resist of the 900 million people behind the Iron Curtain. Always in the past human beings have found ways to bring down their tyrants, and they will find ways to weaken and bring down their present tyrants—if we, just, do not build the tyrants up, and do not dishearten or discourage the people who are suffering under them. Those peoples will not be fooled by the sort of blandishments or bold misstatements that Mr. Kozlov is uttering. Only one thing might cause them to give up—namely, if we and other free peoples were to give the impression that we have forgotten them and have accepted what Khrushchev calls the "historic changes"—meaning enslavement.

I must say frankly that in our talks at Geneva, both this time and the time before, I felt that our Government ought to take the offensive, politically, more than we generally do. When they say, "why not reduce your garrison in West Berlin?" we ought to come right back with, "We will be happy to reduce our garrison in West Berlin if you will reduce your troops in East Germany."

When they ask that Berlin be a free city, we should counter with, "Gladly, when you let all Germany be a free country."

When they say we must end the "abnormal situation" in West Berlin, we should respond that they must end the far more abnormal situation in Budapest.

We must not let them get away with the kind of misrepresentation to which the gentleman from Massachusetts has referred, that all the peoples in Eastern Europe have voluntarily chosen and prefer the kind of government they are now under. The complete answer to that offensiveness is shown in Berlin itself. Two thousand human beings a week, on the average, are still going from East

Berlin to West Berlin. Nobody is going from west to east. More than 2 million human beings in all have escaped to freedom through West Berlin since the war. Do 3 million people risk life to get away from governments they have chosen, approve, or support?

Actually, the Communists are in more trouble there than we are. First, West Berlin is a showcase for freedom. The contrast between the two sides of the border gives everlasting denial to the Communist propaganda that communism is good for and supported by the common people. Second, West Berlin is an escape hatch that gives hope to oppressed peoples. Naturally the Reds would like to close it up; and they would like to have us agree to turning the key in the lock of the jail that is Eastern Europe. Third, there is unrest in East Germany. The Russians have 22 divisions tied down in East Germany to maintain the peace. They cannot safely start operations somewhere else around their border because they know that East Germany and the rest of Eastern Europe would explode against them if given a chance.

The Reds are also in trouble in China. Some people look at the cruel methods the Communists are employing in their efforts to break up the family system there, before it tears them down, as an evidence of their power. Actually, the communists are a sign not of genuine strength, but of weakness. No government that is enthusiastically and loyally supported by its people has to lock them up in barracks every night and send them out to work in the fields in the daytime under armed guards like convicts on a road gang.

Mr. Speaker, this is a time to send another message of reassurance to the captive peoples, as this resolution does. We need frequently to tell the people of the world, those who are our allies or who are neutrals, those few who are enemies and might mistake our courtesy for weakness, and especially those behind the Iron Curtain, that we will never forget them or let them down. That is the assurance they need to enable them to hang on until ultimate victory and freedom. To try to soften up the Kremlin by deserting these oppressed peoples would crush their spirits and create more difficulties for ourselves than it could cure.

We believe that all men were born to be free and we want them to know that they can count on the United States to be steadfast. As they work from within they can depend on loyal support from us from without. This resolution will send a message of hope to millions of people in great need. I appreciate the gentleman's cooperation and, in fact, initiative in bringing it before the House today.

Mr. McCORMACK. I might say that the gentleman from Minnesota and I are about as close in agreement on foreign affairs as any two Members in this House.

Mr. JOHANNES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

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Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with this resolution. I am reminded, however, of the statement that Ralph Waldo Emerson made, that "What you do speaks so loud I cannot hear what you say." I wonder sometimes whether the people of these captive nations do not have something of that feeling about some of the things we do. We fall all over ourselves to extend hospitality to the visiting leaders of Soviet Russia—their captors—and, as the distinguished majority leader has mentioned, our leaders parade to Moscow to visit Communist officials. I wonder if it does not sometimes leave a most confused impression among the captive peoples as to whether we mean what we do or whether we mean what we say. In that connection I should like to say, in view of the reference of my colleague from Michigan (Mr. BENTLEY) to the Mayor of Detroit, that on Saturday, Independence Day, I sent a two-sentence telegram to Mayor Michienzi saying: "All honor to you for refusing hospitality to an Ambassador of deceit, treachery, and murderous ill will." And I added, "I am proud that this new declaration of independence came from Michigan."

I thank the distinguished majority leader for yielding.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. JUNE), and other Members in support of this resolution. I think that it performs a very useful function in keeping alive in the minds and hearts of the people of the captive nations, the fact that we are with them and the fact that some day they may achieve the liberty which we enjoy and to which they hope to return.

I should also say that I would like to commend the majority leader for confronting Mr. Kozlov with a factual answer to the misstatements that he has made, because one of the techniques of totalitarians is to continue and continue to state an untruth until it is accepted as a truth; and by confronting the misstatement with the facts, as the gentleman has done, he has performed a most useful function. I congratulate him.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman very much.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POLEMICAL PURPLE PASSAGES ON WHO THREW THE GARDENIA IN MR. CANNON'S INKWEIL?

Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to address the House and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, Congress is not noted for restraint in verbal expression. The explosive issues which arise in this great legislative body often generate powerful emotions which cannot be restrained within linguistic boundaries which would satisfy a Lamb or a Macaulay.

As Members of Congress, our pulses quicken at the inspired vehemence of a Billy Martin's fighting with adjectives to drive back the invading waves of water lilies from the storied Suwannee River. And when Dan Flood, mustachios bristling and voice quivering with righteous indignation, rises to assault the brass hats in the Pentagon with verbal blockbusters, our nerves quiver with excitement.

Stratospheric as some of these gentlemen's flights of wordy fancy may have been, I suggest that a new challenger has entered the lists in the person of our revered chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CANNON), whose contribution of June 20, 1960, busts the sonic barrier with a resounding crash.

Commenting mournfully—at page 11306 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—on the lack of general appreciation for the valiant role played by the Appropriations Committee as fiscal Horatios fighting a desperate rear-guard action against the spenders, the gentleman from Missouri delivered himself of the following:

The often the House leadership trips galli down the primrose path of dalliance between the tablets, leading the procession to like the appropriations above the budget estimates—on a recent bill exhibiting statesmanlike determination to spend the taxpayer's money on water lilies, for example.

Conservative though he may be financially, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CANNON) is obviously a blooming linguistic leftwinger when it comes to hyperbole.

Leaving aside the matter of the in-obtrusive water hyacinths, I invite your attention to the picture of "the House leadership tripping galli down the primrose path of dalliance."

Webster says that "primrose" in connection with "path" means "gay—hence devoted to sensual pleasures." The same authority states that "dalliance" is "the act of dallying; trifling esp. amorous or wanton play; fondling." Shakespeare in Hamlet writes of the "puffed and reckless libertine treading the primrose path of dalliance."

Come now Mr. Cannon.

Are we to assume that the ascetic gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McCORMACK), and the monkish gentleman from Texas (Mr. RAYBURN), are in reality semi-saints given to scandalous doings in the center aisle of the House Chamber?

Or has the gentleman's passion for shielding the product of his committee led him to explode this purple passage somewhat like the defensive squid ejecting his deposit of protective liquid.

Whatever the explanation may be, the prospect of the gentleman from Missouri in full oratorical flight was an amazing, educational, and admirable one to a new Member and provided evidence that speech and literary conversation are not necessarily synonymous.

MATSON NAVIGATION CO.—FIRST IN THE PACIFIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE F. MILLER) is recognized for 20 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE F. MILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE F. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, the advertising slogan of Matson Navigation Co.—"First in the Pacific"—is no idle boast.

For 77 years, from the time Capt. William Matson first sailed his three-masted schooner *Sussex* Clowdine from San Francisco to the then independent native Kingdom of Hawaii, the pioneering shipping company that bears his name has demonstrated the ingenuity and dependability of American shipping to the world.

This epoch-making San Francisco corporation has a long and notable record of firsts in the maritime world and now, with the dream of statehood for Hawaii about to become reality—expected to be in late August—Matson Navigation Co. is taking bold new steps to serve the growing needs of our newest State-to-be.

By next February, for example, Matson will have the first full container ship in the Pacific carrying 309 24-foot-long, 8½-foot-high, and 8-foot-wide aluminum containers in her hull with goods of all descriptions for the booming populace of the Aloha State. The ship, the *Hawaiian Citizen*, will also have space for 60 additional containers on her deck.

The multimillion dollar conversion of the *Hawaiian Citizen* is only part of the enterprising company's long-range containerization program which Matson President Randolph Sevier estimates may total upwards of \$40 million. At present Matson operates a fleet of six C-3 type cargo ships between California, the Pacific Northwest, and Hawaii that carry up to 75 containers on their weather decks.

To streamline the handling of these trailer-size containers at the marshaling yards and terminals operated on the west coast by Matson Terminals, Inc., a subsidiary of the parent company, Matson has ordered two \$250,000 special purpose shoreside gantry cranes built for use at Los Angeles and at Honolulu. The cranes, first of their type ever seen on any waterfront, will duplicate the 25-ton capacity automatically controlled Matson crane in use at Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif., terminus for Matson's container operations in the San Francisco Bay area.

Last February 4, at an open house staged by Encinal before hundreds of maritime, military, civic and business leaders, Encinal's President Donald L. Dullum declared that "the entire Matson organization deserves much credit for the energy, foresight and courage they have demonstrated" in pioneering in the use of large containers.

The use of these containers by Matson's shippers and consignees means faster deliveries at ports of destination because container freight is handled